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McKean County Miner.

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O, what if the world were empty,
Would the leafs tell all alone,
And the hats fit over the dancing balls
To the owl's and the night wind's moan?

O, how would the ghosts fright each other?
And the sun stand staring away,
And the flowers reach the tree-tops
And the fishes drink seas in a day?

Nay, men might be wholly missing
From the earth, and the many years
Would not quite do much more business,
Than when constantly drying one tears.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secret of The White Chest.

From All The Year Round.

It was just the house I wanted. In size and situation it suited me exactly, as the phrase goes, literally down to the ground. Facing Hyde Park, and placed back from the high-road, with nothing in front of it but the broad strip of garden belonging to the terrace in which it stood, and the open stretch of turf and trees, it was the very abode for a London season. Its rent too, was extremely moderate; it was in sound repair; drainage without a flaw; fixtures, furniture and decorations in the best taste; the owner only desiring to let it occasionally, because he went away from town each spring. Why then did I hesitate to take it? Why did everybody hesitate to take it? For the last seven years and more it had never been let. All the house-agents at the West End had had it in hand one after another. The terms had been reduced each season that it came into the market, and still there was no finding a tenant for it. Everybody that went over the house was charmed with it. The entrance being in the rear, all the best rooms had a delightful southern aspect; and going up from floor to floor on their first visit of inspection, everybody grew more delighted the higher they got. The apartments increased in cheerfulness, if not in size, the outlook from the windows became more extensive and airy, while, when one reached the top story, and ascended by a narrow stair on to a leaded flat roof, with high balustrade running round it the view was, as the house-agent expressed it, "very neat and unique."

Nevertheless, everybody having once reached the roof, and looked round for a minute or two, descended with a firm determination not to take the house.—Now what was the reason? It was not haunted, no ghosts had ever been seen, or mysterious noises heard;—such things were never hinted at. There was nothing about it in appearance like the gloomy forboding mansion in Severn Square, concerning which so many queer stories are told, and which, like the house in question, no one will take. No, it was the reverse, in all respects, of that long (and still) untenanted abode. I had heard the rumors about the Hyde Park house often when I had been in London, and my curiosity had always been piqued, so that now, when I wanted just such a house for the season I determined on going and looking at it and satisfy myself.

Finding all satisfactory, and just as I expected from bottom to top, I was stepping out on the roof with Mr. Crumble, the gentlemanly agent, and was saying to him:

"Well, I can't conceive why people won't live here," when my eye fell upon a curious object erected upon the leads at the rear and surrounded by a high railing. It looked like a huge skylight or glass lantern, about ten feet long, three feet high and three feet broad. But instead of forming a light for a staircase or room beneath, it seemed to have been built for the purpose of covering another curious object, which occupying nearly the whole of the space under the glass, was plainly visible through it.—This was a long white box, resembling a seaman's chest more than anything, only much larger. It rested upon four legs or feet, which raised it about a foot from the flat surface of the roof. It was painted a creamy white and varnished, and, apparently not being intended to open, any more than its glass covering, had no hinges or any lock to its top or the lid.

"What the deuce is that!" said I to Mr. Crumble.

"Ah!" replied that *functionary*, with an odd expression in his countenance, "that's it, sir!"

"What's it, pray?"

"Why, the secret, sir."

"The secret? how is it a secret? what do you mean?"

"Well, sir, what it is, what it's meant for, what's inside of it."

"Don't you know?"

"No, sir."

"Doesn't any one know?"

"I suppose somebody does, sir, but we don't; we are forbidden to inquire, or attempt to find out; if we knew we should be able to let the house."

"How long has it been there?"

"A very long time, I believe, sir—for ten or twelve years. Before my time."

"But who put it up?"

"Well, Mr. Gayling, we suppose; nobody seems to know exactly when it first appeared there."

"But the servants," said I, "they must know."

"Oh! I have heard there were none in the house at the time; they were all dismissed just before it was put up. Mr. Gayling never keeps many servants, sometimes none. Nobody lives in the house when he's away, but he always leaves the keys with us. He is always changing his servants, Mr. Gayling is; I have often heard him say that he likes new brooms."

"What is he, or what was he?"

"A gentleman in the naval line, I believe, sir; they are rather rum 'uns, I'm told."

"Humph!" I said, "very odd. But do you mean to tell me that nobody will live here because they don't know what is in the box?"

"That's partly the reason."

"Absurd" I was going on, when he continued:

"But there's a clause in the agreement about it; and that is what does it, I think."

"Explain," I said.

"Well, sir, here is the clause," and he produced the document; "you can read it, yourself."

Thus it ran:

"And in taking the house, at the rental, and for the term specified as above, I hereby solemnly pledge my oath never directly, or indirectly, through my own agency, or that of others, to attempt to meddle with, or disturb the white chest under the glass-case of the roof, or to seek in any way to discover for what purpose it has been placed there, or what it contains; and I further guaranty that no person in my employ, nor anyone entering the house during my tenancy thereof, shall make any such attempt, and I hereby undertake that in the event of their being detected in so doing, or of my doing so, to forfeit the sum of one thousand pounds, and in accordance with this agreement have, in proper legal form, lodged the said sum with the bankers of Thomas Gayling, Esq., the lessor, as a genuine guaranty of my good faith."

"But for that clause," went on the agent, as I finished reading it with some surprise, "we should have no difficulty in renting."

"Pray, is the owner out of his mind?" I asked.

"Not that I am aware of, sir; he is a very pleasant, affable gentleman, Mr. Gayling is, only, as I say, a little rum on some points; nothing will induce him to strike out that clause, for instance. Lor' bless you, sir, parties never entertain it for a moment when they come to that part of the business, they drop it like a hot potato."

"Humph!" said I again, "it's queer certainly, but I don't see why any one shouldn't acquiesce, it doesn't matter a rap to me what's inside the chest, I should never want to meddle with or disturb it, and I'd take very good care no one else did; I would padlock the trap-door on to the roof, and that would settle that. Ah!" I continued, after walking round the structure and looking about me a bit—"ah! I see; precautions have been taken to prevent any access to this roof from others on either side, by this iron chevaux-de-frise; yes, no one can get over this. Well, it's an odd freak, but I am not sure that I am going to be balked by it; I'll think about it, Mr. Crumble."

And the result of my thinking was, that I signed the agreement two days afterward, having conformed to the peculiar stipulation regarding the deposit. I had no fear of losing the thousand pounds; the interest on it was a mere addition of the rent, and the house was so exactly what I wanted that it would even then be cheap, with my large family of motherless children.

Nevertheless, I do not deny, that after all was signed, sealed and settled, I was conscious of a lurking curiosity and suspicion regarding that mysterious erection. What could it be? What could it contain? I was constantly saying to myself. What strange freak could possess the man to take such strong measures to guard against any penetration into the secret—measures, by-the-bye, which in themselves were rather calculated to provoke investigation, to draw attention to the very thing he wished one to overlook? Was Mr. Gayling a miser, hoarding up some unknown treasures in this strange fashion? Probably that was it.—Well, if it was, it was no business of mine after all. My parliamentary duties would be too urgent, I hoped, to let me dwell upon much else, so I would dismiss it, and beyond putting the padlock on the trap-door of the roof as threatened, I took no measures to prevent any of my household indulging in speculations. I at least would not direct attention to the matter, as Mr. Gayling did, and contented my family and domestics by saying I didn't think it safe to go out on the roof.

Now, in spite of my resolution, I found myself perpetually recurring to the strange chest. For the sake of quiet and air, I had appropriated the two large back and front rooms at the top of the house for my bedroom and study, and thus slept every night just beneath the chest.

Before I had been in the house a month it began to act as a nightmare on me, an incubus I could not shake off. I was oppressed and depressed by it, in a way quite unaccountable. I was puzzled at myself. I could not have believed four weeks before that I should ever have become so affected by such contemptible restlessness, disquiet and distrust. These feelings at last reached such a pitch that I finally changed my bedroom. I would not sleep any longer directly underneath this accursed and most mysterious white fabric.

Another month passed, during which, more than once, I was tempted to go secretly on to the roof and look at the thing again. There was no harm in that, that was not forbidden in the bond, and I need hardly say, I saw nothing to provoke any comment.

About a week after my last visit to the roof, a lengthy debate kept me late at the House of Commons and walking home for the sake of fresh air, I found the midsummer dawn breaking, as I struck into Park Lane. Reaching Oxford street I was startled by observing in the western sky a strong light, not due to reflected sunrise. At the moment I saw it a fire engine passed me at full speed, and presently the first sign of commotion which a conflagration causes in the streets became evident. No man undergoes this experience, when he has been gone away from house many hours, and sees the red glare rising in the direction of his own house, without a pang of anxiety, if not terror. How well-founded was this sensation in the present case was made evident ere I had walked another two-hundred yards; yes, merciful powers! it was my house that was in flames!"

I can scarcely record what followed; I only know that somehow I found myself in the midst of the police and firemen. That I explained to the superintendent who I was, and that under his escort I soon ascertained that all the inmates of my house, my children, their governess, and the servants, were in safety, and been taken into a neighbor's at the rear; that as soon as I found this to be the case, I, accompanied still by the superintendent, mounted to the top of an adjacent residence, whence the firemen were directing the hose upon the flames.

Once on this vantage point my mind turned to the white chest. Was it still there? Yes; the flames, though bursting out from all the windows of the upper stories, back and front, had not yet done more than wrench and crack portions of the glass-case. For a time it seemed as if this would be the most that might happen. The water seemed to be getting the upper hand, and as it fell in torrents on the hot roof, such clouds of steam were thrown up with the smoke as would have completely hidden everything from view, but that our position had been skillfully selected, and was well to windward of the burning mass. But, presently, amid the roar of the flames, there came a dull heavy rumble for a moment, and then with a tremendous crash the roof fell. With it of course went the fragments and framework of the glass-case, and the now charred and blackened chest itself. I had my eyes upon it at the moment, and down it went deep into the utter obscurity of the dense smoke and steam which always succeeds to this climax of a conflagration. For several minutes nothing was to be discerned through the overwhelming wreaths of black-gray fumes of smoke. But presently, though the light from the fire had been quenched, there began to be visible by the aid of the increasing light of the morning, the depths of this pit of Acheron. Yet it was not so very deep after all, for the fire having originated on the second floor, the falling roof had only crushed down as yet as far as the drawing-room, and there, when my eyes had become accustomed to the spectacle of the indescribable debris, I plainly beheld, resting slantways across a stubborn remnant of wall, what had been the White Chest; it was now split and smashed, and its contents were revealed.

Good heavens! what was it that I looked down upon? I turned my face away for a moment with a shudder, for there, protruding through the splintered fragments of its once creamy-white wooden case, was a huge leaden coffin, which in its turn melting and bursting with the heat, displayed within the unmistakable form of a shrouded corpse! I was in the act of drawing my companion's attention to it in horror, when suddenly there flew up around it with redoubled fury, such a mass of flame and smoke, that it was entirely hidden, and soon the fire had so spread and burst out again, that the horrible spectacle of this unintentional incremation was shut from sight and the house was finally burned to the ground!

I passed over what immediately followed after I had made my way back to the friendly abode where the members of my family were sheltered. In a few days they were snugly settled again in another home, fortunately not very much the worse for the terrible s e. In due course the time arrived for g into my losses, and while I was doi. I received a letter from Mr. Gayling, o had come to town requesting an interview. I was glad of this, for I foresaw it must lead to some explanation of the strange circumstances surrounding the agreement I had signed. My curiosity as to the contents of the white chest had been rudely satisfied, it was true, but what had been the reason for placing such an object in such a place? and this I was determined to find out. Unexpectedly Mr. Gayling disclosed it to me immediately after we met. "I have asked for this interview, sir," he said abruptly, "because I am a ruined man."

"But," I interposed, "I am told you are fully insured."

"That has nothing to do with it," he answered; "no insurance can restore the three thousand a year which I lose by what has happened. I am simply going to tell you certain facts; because, when you have heard them, I shall put it to you whether you will not, out of your ample means, feel that some compensation is due to me. The fact is, that it has been during your tenancy of my house and through accident or negligence, on the part of some one for whom you are responsible, that my ruin has been brought about."

"I don't understand you."

"Listen, sir," he went on, "and you will; I was brought up to the sea and followed it till mid-life, for I was entirely dependent on my own earnings. My only relative at this time was an old uncle, also a sailor, and a most eccentric man, as you will presently see. Fifteen years ago he suddenly came into possession of a large sum of money; I never knew how, but he retired and took that house. He had only been in it three years when a mortal sickness overtook him; he sent for me.

"Tom," said he, "I am dying, and I don't like it; I am terrified, not so much at the thought of death, as at the thought of burial; a sailor's grave I would not mind, but to be boxed up and thrust into the earth, no, Tom, I won't stand it. I look to you to see that it doesn't happen; and I have taken measures to make sure that you do see that it doesn't happen. I've made my will, Tom, I've left you all I possess, but on one condition, and it is, that you are my heir so long as I am well above ground, and no longer—mark the words, "well above ground." Directly I am buried, or my remains are allowed to mingle with mother earth, as she is called—she was no mother to me, the sea was my mother, for I was born at sea—all my money, mind, goes straight to the Seaman's Hospital, every penny of it."

"But, what am I to do?" I asked of my uncle; "how shall I be able to carry out such a strange condition! Have you so expressed it in your will?"

"Yes, indeed I have," he answered; "and legal and binding you'll find it, as expressed in the words, 'so long as I am well above ground.'"

"But what am I to do with you?" I again asked.

"Oh, run me up aloft, masthead me, anything you like, but don't bury me."

"Well," went on Mr. Gayling, "to make a long story short, I found that the conditions of the old man's will were binding, and his executors and myself hit upon the plan of hoisting the coffin onto the roof of his house. Under certain conditions we found that it was possible for us legally to do this. So I dismissed my three servants, employed a country undertaker, my old ship's carpenter, and a foreign glazier, in order that the matter should not be talked of in the neighborhood, and personally saw the arrangements carried out. You can now understand my reasons for not having it meddled with; yes, sir, and you can now understand that the condition of the will must take effect. No sign of the coffin or the body even was to be discovered in the ruins of that house. I have had a rigid search made, to no purpose; the old gentleman's remains have been consumed, have mingled with mother earth, and the money passes as a matter of course to the Seaman's Hospital. I have not a penny in the world. What can you do for me?"

It is not necessary for me to say what I did for Mr. Gayling, but finding by a visit to Doctors' Commons, and by other evidence, that his story was substantially correct, I felt his case was a hard one, certainly a strange one, and I acted, I hope, not ungenerously toward him.

ARTEMUS WARD.

How he Sold his Advance Agent and was Sold Himself in Return.

Artemus Ward was lecturing with his panorama of Salt Lake, in Canada, and as business was good he was in corresponding high spirits and his pockets were full of coin.

The day before they were to leave, Smith, his advance agent, told Ward that silks were so much cheaper in the British possessions than in the United States he had purchased a large piece of silk and was going to take it to his wife as a present. Ward was pleased with the idea, and in the same confidence told Smith that he had also purchased a piece of melton cloth and both conferred with each other as to the best way to secrete the goods so as to pass the Custom House.

Ward suggested to Smith to wrap the silk around his body and Smith in turn advised Artemus to place his cloth within the folds of his panorama of Salt Lake. They each agreed to take the other's advice, and Smith left the next morning to go over to the States in advance. The bundle of silk wound around him felt quite uncomfortable, especially when he came to the Custom House and commenced interrogating about his baggage.

The official was very polite and passed his baggage without a murmur, and then invited him into his private office, handed him a cigar and begged him to take a seat.

The heat of the room began to make Smith very uncomfortable and he rose to go.

"Be seated, sir," said the official, "I want to have a little chat with you."

"No; I must be going," said the genial John. "I can't stand sitting so long, and then I've a great deal to attend to."

"You seem to be a very stoutish kind of a man," said the officer.

"Yes," said Smith, his face getting red and the warmth from the silk increasing, "I'm pretty solid, but I can't stand a hot room."

"Ah!" said the inspector, "what's the trouble? Anything the matter with your chest or lungs?"

"Only a slight oppression," replied Smith.

"Oppression about the lungs!" exclaimed the officer rising and advancing towards the suffocating agent. "Let me make an examination for you, sir, it may be dangerous. Please remove your coat."

"It's nothing; it will soon pass away," replied Smith, inwardly praying for a chance to escape.

"My dear friend, you should not allow yourself to suffer a moment," said the officer, "and I insist upon examining your chest. Doubtless I can relieve you of all your trouble."

The inspector insisted and the discomfited agent, after vainly trying to escape from his solicitation, finally acknowledged the corn, and confessed to having the concealed silk upon his person.

The officer laughed heartily and said: "I knew it all the while. Here's a letter I received this morning." And he handed Smith a letter written by Ward, informing the inspector that a smuggler would endeavor to pass a quantity of silk, describing Smith's appearance and claiming one half of the reward for the information. Smith was indignant of course, but determined to get even with the incorrigible joker, so he told the official on about Ward having the roll of cloth concealed in his panorama.

The inspector appreciated the joke and let Smith go with a small penalty.

The next morning Artemus Ward arrived at the Custom House with his panorama, when the inspector commenced interrogating him and insisted upon his letting him have a glimpse of his beautiful pictures.

Ward tried every excuse, but the official was importunate, and finally he was compelled to have his man unwind one section of the panorama before the inspector.

Artemus stood by and explained the views until suddenly the cloth came to light, and as it slowly unwound in front of the pictures, Ward struck an attitude like his performance upon the stage, and in the drawl of the exhibitor, said: "This view is slightly encumbered with twenty yards of melton cloth. That Smith told you all about it. What's the damage?"

The inspector soon settled the question of charges and for once Artemus found himself caught by his own joke.

What The Boy Reads.

Much of the blood-and-thunder literary material which is served out at cheap rates to boys is bad enough to make the readers want to go "anywhere, anywhere, out of the world," in order to escape from a sphere so full of all that is outrageous as these works represent our planet to be. Whenever a venturesome boy runs away from home, or falls into the water, or otherwise attains a bad end, we shake our heads at the vicious and demoralizing character of what he has been reading. But there are exceptions to all juvenile experiences. Now we have the sad story of a lad whose mind was unbalanced, by reading the widely-sensational stuff of the news stands, but by the perusal of religious literature. This unfortunate boy had read goody-goody books which told him how the goody-goody little boys had left this sinful life and gone to heaven. Instead of wanting to make the best of this world, he was seized with the morbid desire to leave it and go, like the other little boys, to the better land. Instead of waiting his appointed time, he went to the cellar and executed himself by hanging a noose around his neck, suspended from a joist. Hangmen have blundered in swinging culprits into the other world, but this poor boy adjusted the rope with fatal accuracy and soon was a corpse. It is a sorry business when the best intentions of well-meaning authors have such a result as this. It calls loudly for improvement in the religious literature on which we bring up our children. Although many who provide mental pabulum for the youngsters do it to edification, there are enough who make mischief by the unwholesome character of what they palm off as sound moral truth. We want more of that which will make our boys manly and our girls womanly. We want less of the empty trash which fills the catalogues of too many of even our best religious and moral publication houses. There is hardly any educational interest which is so clumsily handled and so unworthily cared for as the providing of reading matter for our growing girls and boys. In secular school books a vigorous competition purges the market of nearly all that is positively mischievous. In the line of Sunday-school reading material we find the great aim of the rival publishing houses to see which shall issue the greatest number of new publications. The first step proper to be taken in beginning a reform among these concerns would be to send at least half the electrotype plates of the library books to the melting pot. With such weeding out, the chances for a better crop might be fair.

A Little Too Hot.

A parson of the Universalist faith, many years since, when the Simon-pure Universalism was preached, started westward to attend a convention of his brethren in the faith. He took the precaution to carry a vial of cayenne in his pocket, to sprinkle his food with, as a preventive to fever and ague. The convention met, and at dinner a tall Hoosier observed the parson as he seasoned his meat, and addressed him thus:

"Stranger, I'll thank you for a leetle of that ere red salt, for I'm kind 'o curious to try it."

"Certainly," returned the parson: "but you will find it powerful; be careful how you use it."

The Hoosier took the proffered vial, and feeling himself proof against any quantity of raw whisky, thought he could stand the "red salt" with impunity, and accordingly sprinkled a chunk of beef rather bountifully with it, and forthwith introduced it into his capacious mouth. It soon began to take hold.—He shut his eyes and his features began to writhe, denoting a very inharmonious condition physically. Finally he could stand it no longer. He opened his mouth and screamed "fire."

"Take a drink of cold water from the jug," said the parson.

"Will that put it out?" asked the martyr, suiting the action to the word. In a short time the unfortunate man began to recover and turning to the parson, his eyes yet swimming in water, he exclaimed:

"Stranger, you call yourself a Varsalist, I believe?"

"I do," mildly answered the parson.

"Wal, I want to know if you think it consistent with your belief to go about with hell-fire in your breeches pocket?"

A LETTER of Gen. Sherman says he is satisfied from recent observations that Northern professional men, manufacturers, mechanics and farmers can go to Atlanta, Rome and Chattanooga with a certainty of fair dealing and fair encouragement. He urges editors to drop the term of "carpet-bagger."

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 27, 1879.

PUT ON BRAKES.

Producers are awakening to the dangers of the situation, and perceive whither the Legislature of the State would hasten them in the eagerness to impose a tax somewhere to fill up the treasury. Nothing is more exasperating in the tax bills than the fact, as shown by the auditor general's and governor's reports, that additional taxation is unnecessary. This was well known when the legislature convened, yet among the very first bills offered were those to impose a heavy tax on this single industry. Then followed bill after bill, until the producers looked upon the exaggerated provisions they contained as being too absurd to ever meet with approval.

But this feeling has now passed, and the oilmen look with horror upon the spectacle of a legislature using the power given it by the people to force them into insolvency. Tolling for a mere pittance; eking a livelihood out of ninety-cent oil, less a quarter royalty and general expenses, the proposal to make them pay a million a year—and perhaps more—out of the trifle left, strikes consternation everywhere. They see the lever of power in the hands of reckless legislators, themselves and property the passengers and freight, the tax collector for stoker, the rails greased with their own product, and the whole train rushing on a down-grade towards the bottom, where complete ruin awaits them. This is the true picture, as all who were producers when the former tax was levied know to their sorrow. The injury the levy caused the oil country then is well illustrated in the following paragraph, taken from the Pithole *Record* in 1865, when the tax bill had been a law some time, and just before it was repealed at the earnest demand of all oildom:

"Now the business interests of the entire oil regions are languishing, chiefly on account of the exorbitant tax. Small operators who would be producing oil, which, when refined, would pay a tax to the government, are compelled to suspend operations entirely. Our banks are breaking, our moneyed men are becoming fearful of a general crash, capital is being driven into Canada and other distant regions, to seek investment where taxes will not swallow up the profits, and everything tends to accomplish the ruin of the petroleum interest and all connected therewith, however remotely. Why will congress persist in endeavoring to kill the goose that lays the golden egg? Why cannot our taxes be made somewhere near proportionate to those paid by the iron and coal miner, the farmer, the merchant, and other trades and professions? One cause of the tax still remaining on crude petroleum, is the inaction and apathy of those most interested in its repeal. Our operators sit supinely down and see their means dwindle away and their business prospects growing dark under this oppressive cloud, and yet make no united, systematic effort to accomplish a change for the better. Let there be a waking up on the subject. Let a meeting be called and resolutions adopted expressing the feelings of the community on the subject. Let Congress be petitioned. Let our people show that they have the manliness left to protest against the oppression that is eating up their substances, ruining entire communities and dangerously affecting all classes of business."

Such was the condition of the oil business during a time when petroleum was taxed, and the picture of desolation, business insolvency and general bankruptcy is only what will be repeated if the legislature uses its power to pass any of the proposed bills and fasten a ruinous debt on our community. This must not occur, for oildom is too depressed now to stand more burdens. Such an imposition must not be submitted to. Every producer should sign the petitions now being circulated, and throw all his influence against so infamous an oppression. —*Derrick.*

THE struggle in the House of Representatives between those who want and those who dread free and pure elections, has already begun. The Republicans, under the lead of Mr. Garfield, have met the attempt of the Democrats to carry through the repeal of the election laws, in the most uncompromising spirit and with the avowed determination to prevent this accomplishment of revolutionary purposes by revolutionary methods, though the remainder of the session be consumed in the struggle. The debate between Mr. Garfield and Mr. Blackburn was useful in disclosing the most important fact that the Democratic caucus of a few nights ago distinctly disavowed any intention to bind all its members to support the legislation proposed. This being the case, it is difficult to understand how fair-minded Democrats can persevere to the end in a scheme to repeal vital safeguards of the purity of the ballot, forcing the country, in so doing, into the dangers and extravagances of an extra session. There are many members of the majority in the House who know that the legislation proposed is sought for a wicked end, and by unjustifiable means; they must know that there has never been any substantial evidence that these laws were used for oppressive purposes, and they must know, too, that their repeal is demanded only because they stand in the way of easy Democratic fraud. Respectable Democrats cannot afford to follow their party in such disreputable paths. But unfortunately the session is so far advanced that it is in the power of a disreputable minority in the party to control the House, and the Washington dispatches state that forty or fifty Democrats have already bonded themselves together for this purpose, after the manner of the filibusters of 1877. The country will hope to see the parallel completed by their ignominious defeat.—*Tribune.*

SECRETARY Sherman told an Ohio politician recently that the policy of the Republicans in selecting a candidate for President next year, will be to pick out a man who can carry New York State. When Grant was mentioned, Mr. Sherman said yes, he could carry it without a doubt. The Secretary thinks the prospects for Republican success in Ohio this Fall are good, whether Taft or Foster is the candidate for Governor. Thurman thinks so too; hence his howling zeal to find a new issue strong enough and bad enough to pull the Democrats through.

Dividing Texas.

The project of dividing the State of Texas, so as to make *five* States, is now being entertained and quietly considered by the Southern leaders. This was the original design when Texas was acquired, in order to extend the area of slavery, and strengthen and perpetuate the peculiar institution. The gain of eight additional Senators would so increase the Southern representation in the United States Senate as to secure a Democratic majority in that body for years to come, and the opportunity will not be neglected should the democracy have the power to make four new States. The area of Texas is seven times as large as Pennsylvania, and it has increased rapidly in population in the last few years, though in 1870 its population was less than one-fourth that of Pennsylvania.

In order to effect the division of Texas the assent of its Legislature and of Congress will be required. By the joint resolution annexing Texas, passed March 2, 1845, it was provided as one of the conditions of admission, that the "new States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution." It was further provided that those States south of 36 deg. 30 min. (the Missouri Compromise line) shall be admitted with or without slavery as the people of each State may desire, and that in those north of that line slavery should be prohibited.

With a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President, the original scheme would undoubtedly be carried out, and the "solid South" made more solid by the increased number of Senators.—*Bradford Reporter.*

The New Postage Stamp.

We see a statement going the rounds of our exchanges that any one of them could correct by going to their Postmaster for information if they didn't know better for themselves. The statement is made in inferring to a new stamp just ordered by the Postoffice Department to be used on letters not prepaid, and is in these words: "Heretofore a letter being posted and wanting a stamp has been held in the office at which it was mailed. The Postmaster at this office then writes to the individual addressed, saying that such a letter has been held in that office for him, the postage not having been prepaid." This is an error. The Postmaster is required to hold all unstamped letter for a few days and then forward it to the Dead Letter office and from that place the person addressed will receive notice to send a stamp if he desires the letter. The new stamp is intended to save both time and trouble. It is put upon the unstamped letter by the Postmaster at the mailing office and sent directly to the Postmaster at the office of its destination, who is charged with the amount due, and unless he wants to pay the amount himself he collects it from the person addressed before delivering the letter.

Postal Telegraph System.

The Senate Committee on Railroads on Thursday last decided to report to the Senate the following proposition, which they recommended: That a commission composed of nine persons be authorized to meet in Washington on or before April 1st to inquire into the relations existing between the Western Union Telegraph and other telegraph companies and the public. Also between the New York Associated Press and other press associations, local and national. The commission is to report, amongst other things, on or before December 1st next, as to the constitutionality and policy of Congress creating a postal telegraph system under the control of the General Government.

[Advertisement.]

JANUARY 11th, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:

Please publish a letter from a School Director to the Editors of the Pennsylvania *School Journal*, on Dr. Wickersham's reply, and, also, a few remarks on his reply.

EMPORIUM, Dec. 10th, 1878.

To HON. J. P. WICKERSHAM & Co.,

MESSRS. EDITORS—Knowing that it is customary to publish important matters, relating to school affairs, in the Pennsylvania *School Journal*, and particularly contested Superintendent cases. I have been looking anxiously in the *Journal* for the publication of the Cameron county case, which was tried in the early part of last summer. The evidence in the case, the decision of the State Superintendent, and the reasons therefor, in regard to the objections to the issuing of a commission to J. B. Johnson, as County Superintendent of Cameron county, were published in the August number of the *School Journal*, in 1878. That decision was unquestionably made according to law and the evidence in the case. It seems to me that it would be just and proper that our Cameron county case should at least be briefly noticed in the official *Journal* of the S. S. C. As I was one of the objectors to Mr. Schenck's being commissioned, I should be very much obliged to those in authority, in the School Department, if they would state, either through the columns of the *Journal*, or in some other way, the precise reason why Mr. Schenck was commissioned. I supposed the only right way was to decide according to law and evidence. I saw communications from deputy Superintendent Houck addressed to Attorneys Newton and Green, but in that he did not refer to the evidence in the case at all. Others are anxious to know on what grounds he received his commission. Many of those, who were present at the trial, felt confident that the objections were fully sustained by the evidence. We were permitted to have a trial with objections set forth in the case, and if the objections were sustained by the evidence, what more would be necessary to have his commission refused? Requests of a similar nature have been sent to the School Department at Harrisburg, but, thus far, without receiving a satisfactory reply.

You are at liberty, Messrs. Editors, to publish this letter if you choose to do it.

Yours, Respectfully,

JOSEPH HOUSLER,
Secretary of the School Board.

DR. WICKERSHAM'S REPLY.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
HARRISBURG, Dec. 21st, 1878.

JOSEPH HOUSLER, ESQ., Emporium, Pa.,
Dear Sir, In the matter of Commissioning Mr. Schenck, I believe no formal opinion was ever written out. I was myself in Europe, and Mr. Hauck, by the consent of all parties, took charge of the case. The evidence was placed in his hands. He consulted the Attorney General. The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Mr. Schenck, and on the whole, he concluded to issue the commission. If the charge could not be sustained before a grand jury, the inference was fair to conclude that it could not be sustained at all. For myself, I have never read the testimony and have no opinion on the subject. I simply give you the reasons why no mention of the case has been made in the *School Journal*.

Yours Respectfully,
J. P. WICKERSHAM.
Superintendent Public Instruction.

Dr. Wickersham says "he believes no formal opinion was ever written out." We are quite certain that no opinion ever appeared in the *Journal*. The columns of the *Journal* would undoubtedly have been open to the Deputy Superintendent, if he had any desire to publish his opinion in the Cameron county case. The reason assigned for commissioning Mr. Schenck seems very strange indeed; particularly, coming from persons professing to understand law well. It is well known that grand jurors are selected from the ordinary citizens, who have, very little knowledge of law, and although they have the right to call upon the District Attorney for legal advice, yet they can refuse to call him at all, which we are informed was really the case. When some of the jurors desired to call him, or go before the Court, for instruction, others positively refused to do either. Those refusing, finally prevented his being called, or receiving any instructions from the Court; so the decision was made according to their own peculiar notions. The matter in the indictment presented to the grand jury was a very small portion of the charges which were filed against Mr. Schenck when he was before the School Department. The charges presented to the Jury against Mr Schenck, were only such as are of special interest to the tax-payers of Cameron county. Many other grave charges were made against Mr. Schenck in the regular trial, a part of which Mr. Schenck acknowledged himself, and some of them were proved by good witnesses, and the whole evidence sent to the School Department at Harrisburg. It is a well known fact that juries are sometimes controlled by a few influential men. The foreman of that grand jury voted for Mr. Schenck at the last convention and took a very active part in his favor, and was a very intimate friend of his. We do not understand why the decision of the grand jury should control the action of the School Department in the case. As similar trials as I the decisions of the School Department have been published, we see no good reason why this one should not be published also, for we understand that the official acts of public officers should be publicly known. CITIZEN.

The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" of this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind by the discovery of Allan's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulency. It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh-producing, elements of the food. Sold by druggists.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., July 13, 1878.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:
GENTLEMEN—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. TAYLOR.

Auditor's Report.

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year 1878.

Retailers License.

	Dr.	
To amount of license		$2257 55
	Cr.	
By com. on $1000 @ 5 per ct	50 00	
" " " $1000 " 1 "	10 00	
" " " $1257 55 @ ½ pr ct	1 13	
" St. Treas. receipts July 17, 1878	2000 00	
By St. Treas. receipts Jan. 4, 1879,	115 57	$2267 85

Tavern Licenses.

	Dr.	
To amount of Licenses		$ 7320 00
" " due Co. Treasurer	60 75	7260 75
By com. on $1000 @ 5 per cent	50 00	
" " " $1000 " 1 "	10 00	
" " " $5320 " ½ " "	26 60	
" St. Treas. receipts April 3, 1878,	2239 00	
By St. Treas. receipt July 17, 1878,	4686 75	
By St. Treas. receipt Jan. 4, 1879,	189 00	$ 7260 75

Liquor Licenses.

	Dr.	
To amount of licenses		$ 660 00
To amount due Co. Treasurer	60	$ 600 00
By com. on $300 @ 5 per cent	60 00	
By St. Treas. receipt April 3, 1878,	468 75	
By St. Treas. receipt July 17, 1878,	356 80	$ 600 00

Eating House Licenses.

	Dr.	
To amount of licenses		$ 540 00
To amount due Treasurer	20 00	$ 520 00
By com. on $520 @ 5 per cent	$ 27 00	
By St. Treas. receipt April 3, 1878,	30 40	
" " " July 17, "	465 20	
" " " Jan. 4, "	20 00	$ 520 00

Billiard Licenses.

	Dr.	
To amount of Licenses		$ 754 07
	Cr.	
By com. on $754 07 @ 5 per cent	$ 37 70	
By St. Treas. receipt July 17, 1878,	466 20	
By St. Treas. receipt Jan. 4, 1879,	250 73	$ 754 07

Auctioneer's Licenses.

	Dr.	
To amount of Licenses		$ 5 00
	Cr.	
By com. on $5 00 @ 5 per cent	$ 25	
By St. Treasurer receipt Jan. 4, 1879,	4 75	$ 5 00

Peddler's Licenses.

	Dr.	
To amount of licenses		$ 30 00
	Cr.	
By com. on $30 @ 5 per cent	$ 1 50	
By St. Treas. receipt July 17, 1878,	28 50	$ 30 00

Tax on Loans.

	Dr.	
To amt of tax on 1,900 00 coun. ty duplic	57 00	
By com. on $7 00 at 5 per cent	$ 35	
By state treasurer's receipt	56 17	56 00

We, the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year 1878, do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D 1879.

JNO. J. ROBARTS,
C. L. BELLOWS,
Auditors.

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the County Jail and Dog Funds of said county for the year 1878.

County Funds.

	Dr.	
To amount of seated tax collected for 1877,		$ 944 94
To amount of seated tax collected for 1878,		3987 01
To amount of State tax collected for 1877,		27 20
To amount of State tax collected for 1878		16 77
To amount of watch tax collected for 1877		16 15
To amount of watch tax collected for 1878		27 05
To Bond and Mrs Hamlin		970 00
" " Mrs Catlin		200 00
Court's fines of Sheriff King		153 20
Sale of county map		2 00
To Lafayette seated tax collected by Ex. Com'rs 1876 and 1877		24 25
Ward and Henry Sariwell		5 00
To Ceres seated tax collected by Ex. Com'rs, 1877		1 75
To tax of collector Silcomaker after settlement of duplicate		80
To amount of unseated tax collected for 1878 and 1877		15366 77
To amount due Treasurer on county fund		16789 79 $40366 87
By am't due Treas. on Co. Fund as per Auditors' Report	$6696 21	
By orders paid and cancelled	9440 80	
By Commissioners		
To commission on $37818,68 at 3 per cent.	819 85	$40366 87

Jail Fund.

	Dr.	
To am't due fund at last Auditors Report		$ 7946
To am't seated tax collected for 1877,		750 15
am't seated tax collected for 1878		53 9 02
am't unseated tax collected for 1878 and 1877	8852 68	$22817 85

Cr.

By Jail Bonds ($8000) and coupons ($1200) paid	9208 00	
Com. on $9253,85 at 3 per ct,	264 55	
Amount due fund	11034 61	$20817 66

Dog Fund.

	Dr.	
To tax collected for 1877	$147 93	
" " " 1878	415 85	
Am't due fund at Auditors' Report, 1877,	61 44	625 09
By orders paid in for damages to sheep	$ 45 70	
" com. on $625,09 at 3 per ct.	18 90	
Balance due fund	139 97	625 09

We, the Auditors of McKean county having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the County Jail and Dog funds of said county for the year 1878 do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D 1879.

JNO J. ROBARTS, (Seal.)
C. L. BELLOWS, (Seal.)
Auditors.

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the Redemption fund of said county for the year 1878.

To amount due fund at Auditor's Report 1877, $2 366 41
To funds redeemed, funds in Treasurer's hands 229 15 27 229 56

Amount due Redemption fund $ 2229 56

We, the Auditors of McKean county having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the Redemption fund for the year 1878 do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D. 1879.

JNO J. ROBARTS, (Seal.)
C. L. BELLOWS, (Seal.)
Auditors.

W. E. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the school funds of said county for the year 1877-8.

Annin Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due funds at last Auditor's report,		$ 570 00
To amount tax collected for 1877,		196 42
To Amount tax collected for 1878,		79 39 $ 847 81
By order paid over	$ 570 00	
By com. on $277 37 @ 3 per ct	8 31	
Balance due fund	269 50	$ 847 81

Bradford Township.

	Dr.	
To tax collected for 1877	$ 1 868 65	
" " " 1878	1 662 08	3 231 73
By orders paid over	1 900 00	
By com. on $3,231,73 @ 3 per ct.	96 95	
Balance due fund	1 234 77	3 231 73

Otto Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due at Auditor's report 1877	$ 58 98	
To tax collected for 1877	168 79	
" " " 1878	83 95	$ 309 47
By orders paid over	$ 231 00	
By com. on $309 47 @ 3 per cent	9 49	
Balance due fund	9 46	$ 309 47

Corydon Township.

	Dr.	
To tax collected for 1877	$ 618 43	
" " " 1878	339 31	$ 957 64
By order paid over	$ 769 00	
By com. on $957,64 @ 3 per cent	27 83	
Balance due fund	150 81	$ 957 64

Eldred Township.

	Dr.	
To tax collected for 1877	$ 204 13	
" tax " " 1878	187 26	$ 391 41
By orders paid in	$ 300 00	
By com. on $391 41 @ 3 per ct	11 74	
Balance due fund	79 67	$ 391 41

Hamilton Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due as per Auditor's report 1877		40 00
To tax collected for 1877		1 085 16
" " " 1878		1 095 10 $ 2 179 26
By orders paid over	$ 969 00	
By com. on $2,130,26 @ 3 per ct	65 91	
Balance due fund	1 146 35	$2 179 26

Hamilton Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877		$ 10 00
To amount tax collected for 1877,		572 86
To amount tax collected for '78		286 17 $ 869 53
By orders paid over	$ 765 00	
By com. on $838,53 @ 3 per ct	20 76	
Balance due fund	77 77	$ 869 53

Keating Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877		$ 134 03
To am't tax collected for '77		623 35
" " " '78		490 06 $ 244 53
By orders paid over	$1 000 00	
By com. on $1,490,01 @ 3 per ct	33 90	
Balance due fund	151 41	$2 244 53

Lafayette Township.

	Dr.	
To am't due fund last Auditor's report		$ 146 05
To amount tax collected for '77		1 017 72
" " " '78		775 90 $ 938 99
By orders paid in		146 05
By com. on $462,95 @ 3 per ct		13 87
Balance due fund		280 23

Liberty Township.

	Dr.	
To tax collected for 1877		$ 633 39
" " " 1878		949 06 1583 39
By orders paid over		$ 1 356 65
By com. on $1,583,39 @ 3 per ct		47 50
Balance due fund		185 24 $1 383 39

Norwich Township.

	Dr.	
To tax collected for 1877		$ 699 15
" " " 1878		499 15 $ 976 30
By orders paid over		$821 00
By com. on $976,30 @ 3 per ct		29 29
Balance due fund		147 01 $ 976 30

Otto Township.

	Dr.	
To amt due fund at Auditor's report 1877		$ 37 11
To tax collected for 1877		2000 00
" " " 1878		1096 00 $ 3,793 11
By orders paid over		$ 1 850 00
By com. on $3,793,11 at 3 per ct		56 47
Balance due fund		1 886 64 $3 793 11

Ceres Township.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1878	$ 125 60	
" " 1877	111 60	
" spec'l " 1876	125 60	
" " 1877	111 60	$ 471 20
By orders paid over	$ 452 00	
By com. on $471 20 at 3 per ct	14 14	
Balance due fund	165 06	$ 671 20

Corydon Township.

	Dr.	
To amt due fund And rep 1877		$ 5 00
" tax collected for 1876		600 39
" " 1877		400 29
By orders paid over		$ 1 000 00
By com. on $1005,68 at 3 per ct		30 17
Balance due fund		375 51 $1 405 68

Spec'l tax coll for 1877 656 62
" " 1877 818 25 $ 2 062 64
Cr.
By orders paid over $1 029 25
By com on $2,057,04 at 3 per ct 61 73
Balance due fund 3 2 03 $2 062 64

Eldred Township.

	Dr.	
To amt due fund at last Auditor's report		$ 5 00
To amt tax collected for 1878		195 10
" " 1877		199 10
" spec'l tax " 1876		195 10
" " 1877		46 00 $ 481 30
By orders paid over		$334 00
By Com on $476 30 at 3 per ct		14 30
Balance due fund		112 94 $ 481 30

Hamilton Township.

	Dr.	
To amt due at Auditor's report 1877		$ 1 00
To amt tax collected for 1878		1 130 10
" " 1877		1 100 10 $2,231 20
By orders paid over		$ 1 415 00
By com on $2,231,20 at 3 per ct		66 96
Balance due fund		749 24 $2,231 20

Keating Township.

	Dr.	
To amt due at Auditor's report 1877		$ 1 00
To amt tax collected for 1878		978 30
" " 1877		976 04
" spec'l " 1876		292 40 $ 2 250 11
By orders paid over		1 500 00
By com. on $2,245,44 at 3 per ct		67 33
Balance due fund		353 64 $ 2 250 11

Otto Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877		$7 11
To amt tax collected for 1878		2 38 56
" " 1877		2 39 86 $64 53
By orders paid over		4 67 00
By com. on 467,13 at 3 per ct		14 01
Balance due fund		23 52 $64 53

Sergeant Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877		$27 99
To amt tax collected for 1878		2 0 44
" " 1877		2 0 44 1 2 0 17
By orders paid over		$ 1 334 00
By com. on $ 730 88 at 3 per ct		52 11
Balance due fund		4 6 77 $ 2 0 17

Wetmore Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877		$ 333 98
To amt tax collected for 1878		1 602 96
" " " 1877		2 399 00
By orders paid over		$ 2 333 98
By com. on $ 2,335,98 at 3 per ct		67 17
Balance due fund		666 75 $ 2 2 0 90

We, the Auditor's of McKean County, having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the Road funds of the several townships of said county for 1876-77, do find them as above stated.

JNO. J. ROBARTS, (seal.)
C. L. BELLOWS, (Seal.)
Auditors.

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean County, in account with the State Road funds of the several townships of said county for the years 1877 and 1878.

Hamilton Township.

Kane and Campbell Mills State Road.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1878		$ 678 36
	Cr.	
By com. on $22 36 at 3 per ct	17 17	
Balance due fund	455 19	$72 36

Sergeant Township.

Kane and Ridgway State Road.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1878		$ 903 44
" " 1877		903 44 1 736 88
	Cr.	
By orders paid over	$ 1 500 00	
By com. on 1,736,88 at 3 per ct	52 11	
Balance due fund	184 77	1 736 88

Hamilton Township.

Kane and Lafayette State Road.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1878		748 10
" " 1877		749 10 1 497 20
	Cr.	
By order paid over		1 300 00
By com. on 1,497,20 at 3 per ct		46 61
Balance due fund		77 59 1 420 20

Lafayette Township.

Kane and Lafayette State Road.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1878		778 23
" " 1877		748 23 1 536 46
	Cr.	
By orders paid over		1 500 00
By com. on 1,536,46		46 61
Balance due fund		105 85 1 536 46

Wetmore Township.

Kane and Lafayette State Road.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1878		948 96
" " 1877		958 40 1 906 96
	Cr.	
By orders paid over		1 700 00
By com. on 1,906,96 at 3 per ct		57 18
Balance due fund		149 78 1 906 96

We, the Auditors of McKean County having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the State Road funds of the several townships in said county, do find them as above stated.

JNO. J. ROBARTS, (seal.)
C. L. BELLOWS, (Seal.)
Auditors.

W. D. GALLUP, Treasurer of McKean County, in account with the Poor funds of said county for 1876-77.

Annin Township.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1876		198 40
" " 1877		198 40 396 80
	Cr.	
By orders paid over		300 00
Com. on 396,80 at 3 per ct		11 91
Balance due fund		5 85 396 80

Bradford Township.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1876		2700 00
" " 1877		2 383 69 5 083 69
	Cr.	
By orders paid over		1 900 00
Com. on 2,783,69 at 3 per ct		83 51
Balance due fund		1 200 18 2 783 69

Ceres Township.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1876		1 3 30
" " 1876		1 2 0 00
" " 1877		111 60 $ 3 0 90
Orders paid over		1 7 0 00
Com. on 330,90 at 3 per cent		10 70
Balance due fund		1 2 0 20

Eldred Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877		7 66
To amt tax collected for 1876		6 0 0 0 0
	Cr.	
Com. on 6,6 0 at 3 per cent		2 0 0
Balance due fund		1 3 0 66

Keating Township.

	Dr.	
To amount due fund at Auditor's report 1877		22 72
To amt tax collected for 1877		2 0 0 0 0
	Cr.	
By orders paid over		1 6 0 0 0
By com. on 1,5 0 0 at 3 per ct		4 5 0
Balance due fund		4 7 2 72

Lafayette Township.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1876		3 0 0 0 0
" " 1877		2 0 0 0 0
	Cr.	
By orders paid over		4 0 0 0 0
By com. on 4,0 0 0 at 3 per ct		12 0 0
Balance due fund		1 8 0 0 0

Wetmore Township.

	Dr.	
To amt tax collected for 1876		2 0 0 0 0
" " 1877		2 0 0 0 0
	Cr.	
By orders paid over		3 0 0 0 0
By com. on 4,0 0 0 at 3 per ct		12 0 0
Balance due fund		1 8 0 0 0

We, the Auditors of McKean county having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the Poor funds of the several townships of said county for the year 1878, do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 15th day of January, A. D 1879.

JOHN J. ROBARTS, (seal.)
C. L. BELLOWS, (seal.)

RECAPITULATION.

of account of Treasurer, W. D. Gallup, with the several funds of McKean county, for the year 1878.

	Cr.	
By amount due Treasurer on county fund	$12 799 79	
Ralph's due county	32 497 56	$2,777.84
	Dr.	
To amt due jail fund	$11 464 61	
" " dog fund	1 3 5 47	
" " redemption	2 2 2 9 56	
" Annin school	2 0 7 84	
" Bradford do	1 2 0 4 77	
" Ceres do	2 68	
" Corydon do	1 0 0 84	
" Eldred do	12 67	
" Hamlin do	1 1 4 0 80	
" Hamilton do	17 77	
" Keating do	2 0 0 44	
" Lafayette do	2 0 0 44	
" Liberty do	1 0 5 66	
" Norwich do	1 4 7 94	
" Otto do	4 0 0 84	
" sergeant do	8 0 0 20	
" Wetmore do	8 6 3 70	
" Supt. Apart boro	1 0 0 23	
Annin road fund	87 73	
Bradford do	7 0 0 70	
Ceres do	1 1 6 26	
Corydon do	3 1 2 00	
Eldred do	1 1 2 0 3	
Hamlin do	2 2 7 85	
Hamilton do	5 35	
Keating do	6 0 8 45	
Lafayette do	1 0 2 91	
Liberty do	1 0 5 25	
Norwich do	2 0 2 35	
Otto do	2 2 35	
Sergeant do	2 2 1 11	
Wetmore do	2 0 0 77	
Amt due Hamilton, Kane and Campbell mills state road	8 0 8 12	
Amt due Sergeant, Kane and Ridgway state road	1 0 0 77	
Amt due Hamlin, Kane and Lafayette state road	7 7 30	
Amt due Lafay tte, Kane and Lafayette state road fund	1 0 3 95	
Amt due Wetmore, Kane and Lafayette state road fund	1 4 8 74	
Amt due Annin poor fund	5 05	
" Bradford do	1 0 0 5 1	
" Ceres do	1 2 3 0 5	
" Eldred do	2 2 0 0 5	
" Keating do	1 2 3 7 3	
" Lafayette do	7 5 0 8	
" Liberty do	8 2 11	
" Norwich do	8 0 7 0	
" Otto do	2 2 3 2	
" Sergeant do	2 2 1 3 2	
" Wetmore do	9 0 7 5

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 27, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 368, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

R. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BARD, Secy.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath school every sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilter, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m., service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Fort Allegany.

Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.

County Treasurer.—W. H. Gallagher, Smethport.

Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.

County Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.

Jury Commissioners.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.

Auditors.—O. D. Yosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bollows.

County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M. L. Armstrong.

Clerk.—J. L. Burgess.

Council.—C. M. Smith, B. C. Forsyth, Wm. Specht, A. Backus, N. W. Abbey, J. C. Hamlin.

Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors.—J. Rogers, D. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, R. Sartwell, L. Burlingame.

Treasurer.—E. P. Wall, O. W. Gallup.

Justices.—G. M. Smith, P. Ford.

Auditors.—C. K. Sartwell, M. A. Sprague, A. B. Armstrong.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. *NOTE.*—A special meeting will be held on the first Tuesday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville, ff.

—The Bank of Eldred has at last been opened for the transaction of business. It is located in the Dolan House, and a Mr. McGough is the cashier.

—A reward of $300 is offered by Mrs. Lizzie Schall, of Coudersport, for information as to the whereabouts of her child which has been missing from its home since last fall.

—We are indebted to J. K. Graham, the accomplished reporter for the Bradford *Era*, for the proceedings of the Tracy murder trial which appear in this week's paper.

—An iron tank containing three hundred barrels of oil exploded on Meeks creek on Tuesday of last week. The tank was at the No. 1 well of Preston and Tack.—None of the oil was saved.

—Mr. Erwin Schott, of Farmers Valley, has recently fitted up and started a brewery, and is prepared to furnish those wishing it—either lager beer or ale by the keg or barrel.

—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Straight, charged with child murder at Custer City, the case was continued until the next term, but he was required to renew his bail in the sum of $3,000.

—During the Tracy trial the Court House was filled to its utmost capacity—standing room and all—by the curious crowd of spectators from this and other localities. Many were unable to gain admittance at all.

—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Bartholomew, confined in the county jail, and charged with murdering Mr. Ives at Lewis Run, recently, and indicted for murder in the first degree, has been continued until next term.

—The Lutherans of Brookville have met with unlooked for success in the revival meetings which have been in progress there for some time past. Fifty conversions is the result of these meetings and all are said to have united with that church.

—On account of the unavoidable absence of Hon. A. G. Olmsted during the first part of the week, Hon. C. B. Curtis took his place to assist Richmond and McSweeney in the defence of Tracy. Elliott, Brown and Smith represented the commonwealth.

—Owing to the large amount of space taken up by the proceedings of the murder trial we are unable to publish the Auditors' Report in full this week. It all appears with the exception of the accounts of Sheriff King, the County Commissioners and the State Road Commissioners, however, and they will be found in the next issue of this paper.

—Wednesday evening one of the guests of the jail, Capt J. D. Rhodes, attempted a task not easily accomplished. After learning of his wife's arrival to testify against him, he tried butting his brains out by jamming his head against the stone wall. Unfortunately for the Capt. his brains were not at home that evening. A sympathizing court fined him $10 and thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail.

—The hotel and barn of Geo. Welker were destroyed by fire at Kane on Saturday evening last, as was also the building adjoining it occupied by Mr. Hyde. Both lose heavily.

—Web Nye has been running a stage line between this place and Alton during the present term of court. This is a good arrangement for the people of Bradford, as it saves considerable time in the passage between that point and this. Web. never lacked enterprise, anyway.

—The Grand Jury has rushed through an immense amount of business this week. This is owing to the fact that it is an unusually intelligent jury and that they have an unusually capable foreman, O. P. Coon, of Ceres, is the foreman.—They will be in session all the week.

—O. W. Potter & Co., the feather bed renovaters, having canvassed this place thoroughly and removed all the vermin and "bugs," leave for pastures new on Saturday. Mr. Potter has in addition to his renovator an apparatus for renovating "mullens."

—The elevated railroad was sold at Sheriff's sale on Friday last, C. P. Allen, of Athens, and T. J. Skidmore, of Fredonia, being the purchasers. It is said the company will be immediately reorganized and the road put in running order as soon as the locomotive can be replaced.

—S. S. Ellis was seriously injured at Red Rock on Friday last. He was drawing tools at the Pittsburgh Oil Company's well when the cable broke allowing the augur stem to fall, striking Ellis on the head, fracturing his skull and otherwise maiming him. It is thought he will never recover from the injuries.

—Representatives of the two Bradford papers have been here during the entire week. The very full and readable reports of the murder trial by Graham of the *Era* and Grandon of the *Breeze* which have been furnished their respective journals are a credit alike to the papers and to the two gentlemen who so ably represent them.

—Richard Howder, who lives some two miles west of this village, will be taken to the asylum at Dixmont on Monday next. He has been insane from some time, we learn, and has now become utterly unmanageable. He has lived in this vicinity for many years and was regarded as a quiet, unassuming respectable citizen.—His misfortune are to be deplored.

—Capt. Paul Boynton, the noted swimist, recently made a successful trip down the Allegany river from Oil City to Pittsburgh in one of his rubber life-saving suits. He encountered snow storms and very cold weather but escaped with only a frozen nose. If Paul will come here and swim a mile in Potato creek now, we will concede him to be the greatest swimmer of the age.

—On Saturday night Michael O'Hern, of St. Mary's, went home in a state of intoxication, and thus while reeling about the house, overturned the lamp upon his wife and child, burning them so frightfully that it is thought both will die. If he has a conscience, how terribly must it smite him for the enormity of his offence!—*Elk Democrat.*

—A row occurred at the Crawford House in Gillmor on the night of the 23d, in which Mr. Angus McDonald was shot in the groin by Jack McGuire. It seems that McDonald was not connected in the row otherwise than to prevent McGuire from injuring a young man by the name of McCreary, who appeared to be the one on which McGuire wished to vent his wrath and spare strength. McGuire is now in jail, and McDonald in a very precarious condition.

—Two ladies and two gentlemen came very near losing their lives at Tarport last week while standing on a tank witnessing the torpedoing of a well. The pipe became disconnected and the oil gushed out with such force as to knock the party some distance to the ground and one lady is said to have been carried many feet in the air, throwing her down a hill and inflicting serious injuries. It would be well to remember that "distance lends enchantment" on such occasions.

—Monday last was the seventieth birthday of our venerable townsman, Dr. W. Y. McCoy. On the evening of that day his immediate family and a few of his friends quietly and as though by chance dropped in upon him. He was agreeably surprised by the presence of so vast a throng, but extended to them that hearty welcome for which he is ever noted. A most agreeable evening was spent, and the visitors departed for their homes expressing the wish that the Doctor might live to enjoy many more occasions like this one.

Dentistry.

Dr. L. M. Raub will be at the Bennett House on Thursday and Friday, March 6th and 7th. All needing his dental services should call on him on those days.

Donation.

There will be a donation party at the store formerly occupied by M. A. Sprague, for the benefit of Rev. W. B. Wagoner, on Wednesday, March 5, 1879. All are cordially invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Anna Dickinson at Olean.

The last lecture of the Olean Lecture Course, under the auspices of the Library Association, will be given by Miss Anna Dickinson at Blake's Opera House on Monday evening, March 3, 1879. This will be an excellent opportunity for the people of this section to go and hear this world-renowned lady, and at very little expense. The train going south on the Buffalo road will be held until the close of the lecture. Reserved seats and tickets for sale at the postoffice.

A Pleasant Gathering.

On Friday evening of last week about fifty pleasure seekers of this village repaired to the residence of Mr. D. C. Young, at Larrabee, there to enjoy the pleasures of a social gathering. All left with merry hearts and cheerful voices, and notwithstanding the intense coldness at the hour of returning, returned with the same joyful feeling. At a seasonable hour refreshments were served which would do credit to Delmonico. Mr. and Mrs. Young spared no pains in preparing for the event and entertaining their guests. If space permitted we would like to speak of the handsome display of flowers and evergreens with which the spacious parlors and halls were decorated.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Tracy

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

A Full Report of the Trial.

The trial of Andrew Tracy for the murder of Mary Reilly, which, it will be remembered, occurred on the evening of the 18th of September last in this village, was commenced on Tuesday of this week before His Honor H. W. Williams, President Judge of this district. It will also be remembered that this case was continued at the December term of the court much against the will of the District Attorney and the feelings of a large portion of the people who were conversant with the particulars of the case.

A short *resume* of the particulars of this most aggravated case may not be inappropriate, considering the fact that the crime occurred nearly half a year ago, and since which time several other murders have been committed in the county and have tended in a great measure to attract attention in other directions and throw forgetfulness over this one. But in horror, cold-blooded calculation and inhuman deviltry this murder looms far above all the rest and greatly throws them into insignificance.

On the evening of the 18th of last September, as before stated, Mary Reilly, a young lady of this vicinity, a daughter of Andrew Reilly, a well to do farmer of Keating township, was in Smethport making calls upon some of her young associates and had been visiting at the store of Miss Mary Tracy, a sister of the unfortunate young man who now stands charged with this awful crime and who, if shown to be guilty, must surely pay the penalty of his foul deed with his life. When leaving the store of Miss Tracy she was accompanied by Miss Belle Mullin, of Smethport, with whom she was to spend the night. The two young ladies, fast friends and former schoolmates, were on the way up Main street arm in arm, and about the time they were passing Hamlin's hardware store it was remarked by Miss Reilly that she heard footsteps coming behind and she feared they were being followed. They then quickened their steps, hoping to reach the Mullin residence before being overtaken, but in this they were doomed to disappointment and poor Mary Reilly to death, for when just opposite the gate leading from the street to the house they were overtaken and a pistol shot from the inhuman villain laid Mary Reilly bleeding and dying upon the sidewalk with a bullet in her brain.

Suspicion very soon began to point toward Andrew Tracy and it was found that he had hastily fled the country, for what reason no one could tell. This seemed to fix the crime at once on him and but a few hours had elapsed ere the whole country was up in arms determined to hunt him down and bring him to punishment. In a day or two thereafter word was received that he had been seen in the neighborhood of Portville, in New York State, and Sheriff King went on at once, secured him and brought him safely to the jail in this borough. These are a few of the facts in the case, sufficient only to recall to the mind of the reader this great tragedy—the most cruel and inhuman ever committed in this part of the State.

When young Tracy was brought into court Tuesday morning he was asked to stand up and District Attorney Smith read to him the bill of indictment found by the Grand Jury at the September sessions against him. When he had finished the somewhat tedious document he asked what he had to say, whether guilty or not guilty, to which interrogatory Tracy answered in a clear voice, sufficiently audible to be heard all over the Court room, "NOT GUILTY."

The work of selecting a jury was then commenced and at noon of Tuesday the entire *venire* of thirty-six men had been exhausted and only nine jurors secured. The court directed Sheriff Sartwell to summon twelve additional jurors which was soon done and the work of selection went on until four o'clock when it was announced that a full pannel had been secured and sworn.

The names of the jurors as they stood when the box was finally filled, and upon whom it devolved to try this case, were as follows:

Lewis Holley, Ceres.
Ira Burdick, Norwich.
E. M. Holmes, Corydon.
T. B. Catlin, Liberty.
Stephen Irons, Keating.
William Foster, Lafayette.
Charles Jones, Wetmore.
Geo. R. Wright, Bradford borough.
F. W. Fonda, Kendall borough.
Joseph Post, Bradford.
Gideon Davis, Norwich.
Willis Ripley, Keating.

The case of the commonwealth was presented by Hon. W. W. Brown of Bradford in a very able effort of about half an hour when the examination of witnesses was commenced whose testimony—or a summary of it, was as follows:

BELLE MULLIN sworn, said: I was in Smethport on the eighteenth of last September. I knew Mary Reilly. I met her that evening at Miss Tracy's store about 8 o'clock I think. Andrew Tracy was there occasionally during the evening. I asked Mary to come home with me and spend the night as she had promised to do. I don't recollect of anything Andrew said that evening. He went out, but returned to the store about 7 o'clock I think.—He went out and came in very often. He appeared restless I thought. I held no conversation with him that evening. Miss Reilly requested him to play an accompaniment to a solo. He asked her if she desired to sing. I noticed that you could hardly catch his eye. About half past eight we left the store and came up Main street she and good night to him. He had gone out while she was playing. We came up and crossed the street at Haskell's store. We heard some one walking after us. The follower was coming towards us rapidly. We were walking very rapidly. He overtook us near the gate. I thought it was some one who would probably pass when we turned in at the gate. I was on the outside of the walk and Mary on the inside. As we were about to turn I saw the flash of a revolver and a stun fell about a few feet and when I rose I saw a man standing where Miss Reilly was lying. I called to her and asked her if she was frightened. The man ran toward me and crossed the street where I stood. His size I should think would correspond with the size of the defendant. He did not say anything. I don't know what direction he took after he crossed the road. We went rapidly. I then fired to alarm Miss Reilly. I stooped down to lift her up and when I put my hand on the board I got it in the blood that had flowed from the wound in her temple I screamed, which brought Jno. Forest out and then I ran to the stop for father. Dr. Freeman was summoned and they carried her into our house, she breathed for a short time and expired. The wound was in the left side of her face. This was in this Borough in McKean county. I heard the report and saw the flash about the same time. I think there was but one person following, judging from the footsteps.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

We met about 6 o'clock in the evening at Miss Tracy's store. We went out but returned about seven. We were out about 10 or 15 minutes. Miss Reiley was asked to sing a song, and she asked where he was so he could play the accompaniment which she sang. Before he went out the last time he asked her to play "Contolina" with variations and when she was about half through with it he went out; I saw him when we came out. His cousin Frank McCabe was with him. Miss Reiley said "good night" to both of them.

MRS. JOHN FOREST testified:

I reside in the Borough. I remember the evening of the 18th of Sept. last. I was at home at my Father's on that evening. I heard a sound like a cap of a pistol. I sat still for an instant then went to the door and asked Belle Mullin—as I supposed it was who was screaming—what was the matter? I also heard footsteps of some one running. I heard one or two steps on a board and then on the ground. I went to the door and Belle called me. I went out; I found Mary Reilly lying on the walk wounded and bleeding. I did not go into the house; I don't remember who came next; Mary was lying on the walk when I left.

CROSS EXAMINED.

It was a little before 9 p. m., when I left the house. I did not see the person who ran.

JOHN MULLIN testified:

I reside in the Borough. I was in the shop on the evening of the 18th of September last between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock that evening. I heard a shot. In a few moments Belle came and told me to run for God sake as Mary Reily had been shot; she was taken into my house afterward. I went for the doctor, she remained in my house till the next evening; she was dead when she was taken away.

DR. FREEMAN testified: I am a practicing physician. I reside in the borough. I was in this room until called out on the evening of Sept. 18th last. I went to John Mullin's and there I found Miss Mary Reilly lying on the walk with a wound in the left side of her head. There were a number of persons there when I got there. I examined the wound; I found a gun-shot wound in the left temple between the eye and the ear. I directed some who were present to assist me in carrying her into Mullin's house. She was breathing heavily. She ceased to breathe within a few minutes. I introduced a probe into the wound some four inches. The ball had passed diagonally across and a little up. She died while I was there. She lived from 20 to 40 minutes after I got there. I made a subsequent examination of the body. I made another examination some two or three weeks afterward in the cemetery adjoining town. Dr. H. L. McCoy assisted me. Mr. Sprague and Sheriff King were with us. When the coffin was opened we removed the scalp and the top of the skull, and removed the ball from the skull. I know the body on which I made the second examination was the body of Mary Reilly by the wound and otherwise. It is sufficient cause for death. The ball must have severed an artery. The concussion from the fire and the powder being blown into the brain was sufficient to have produced death. I say that Mary Reilly died by reason of a gun-shot wound; I have known the defendant a great many years. I had a talk with Tracy about gunshot wounds. He asked me one day last summer where upon the head a gun-shot wound would be most fatal. This was probably two months before the 18th of September last. I explained it to him and gave him some plate in a surgical work to examine and a book on the subject to read. I told him the base or back part of the brain was the most fatal; I left him examining my book on gunshot wounds in my office.

CROSS EXAMINED.

The powder was dissolving and oozing from the wound all night. The bullet was badly flattened. I told Andrew Tracy that the base and back part of the brain were the most deadly spots.

DOCTOR MCCOY sworn, says: I am a practicing physician; I was in town the latter part of the evening of the 18th of September; I was called upon to assist in the post-mortem examination of the body of Mary Reilly; I went with Dr. Freeman to the cemetery to examine the body; [The doctor here detailed substantially the same facts as elicited by Doctor Freeman] we found the ball in the hemisphere of the brain; the injury was caused by a gunshot wound and was sufficient in my judgment to produce death; such a wound as that would inevitably produce death; the ball was somewhat flattened.

No cross examination.

ANDREW REILLY sworn, says: I reside three miles from Smethport; I was here on the 18th of September last; Mary Reilly was my daughter; I last saw her alive about seven o'clock; I left her at Miss Tracy's store; I think she, with Belle Mullin, Andy Tracy and James Horrigan was present; I gave Andy Tracy some money at the time; I couldn't say whether Andy observed me handing Mary the letter; he was close to me; he was where he could see, I think; I went home that night; I met him in company with my daughter and I forbade him paying his addresses to Mary; this occurred on my farm, that I forbade him; I told him it was not proper, as they were cousins; I told him I would prevent it with my life if necessary; he tore open his vest, laid his hand on his heart and said: "My life is nothing to me; you shoot me if you wish"; I told him it was unchristian and against the rules of our church; he said his intentions were honorable towards my daughter; I said it was contrary to the rules of our church and must not be; my daughter was present at the time.

No cross examination.

At 4 p. m. a plea of guilty of murder was entered by the counsel for the defendant.

The defendant was then again arraigned by District Attorney Smith and when asked what he had to say he replied—"Guilty of the killing," and refused to change his plea although his counsel claimed to wish a plea of "murder as charged." There was a long quarrel over this and the defendant finally in answer to the questions of the Court said it was his intention to plead guilty, and the record was made to show that "on the application of the defendant in open court he was permitted to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty of the murder charged."

Mr. Richmond then stated the line of the defence proposed to be pursued by the counsel for the prisoner. He spoke with great warmth and earnestness and plainly laid out as the usual insanity plea. He said they would show to the court that the defendant was the victim of a habit which he could not name but must only intimate, a habit that he said filled the cells of our jails, almshouses and asylums, and that in fact any physiologist could readily read the evidences of this habit clearly and plainly. He proposed to show that there was no motive for him to murder her, that she was the best friend he had on earth and that he had suffered an injury from which he had never fully recovered, and, in short, that he was of such capacity mentally that he could not be guilty of willful, deliberate and premeditated murder.

DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY COMMENCED.

JAMES TRACY sworn: I live at the depot at Smethport. My name is James Tracy. I have been with Andrew nearly all the time except last two years. I used to notice that he would be gloomy and melancholy, go out by himself and sit alone when there was company at the house; didn't seem to care for company. Was mostly by himself; was mostly gloomy and sullen. He had a revolver. I've seen him take the revolver, hold it to his head and snap it. I tried to get a hold of the pistol. This was about four years ago, probably a little less. I got the revolver. I was then living at the depot. I locked it in the bureau drawer. He tried to get it back; I would not give it back to him. One day there was a yoke of young oxen standing by the door. He took my little child, a little girl. I heard my wife tell him not to put the child on the ox. I went outside; he had put it on the steer's back and the steer threw it off and kicked it. I have frequently slept with him; I have known by movements, &c., that he was engaged in self-pollution. I don't know anything about the frequency. I used to sleep with him quite frequently; only when there would be people at our house. I have known a little child to cheat him in a trade. One boy found a little magnet and traded it to Andy for a double-bitted axe. If he had money about him he would be showing it to the little children. Sometimes he would take it out every few minutes.

CROSS EXAMINED.

He did business for me; he presented a license petition for me; I don't remember of any other; I asked him to try to get business to do; I took the pistol from him more than two years ago; he gave no reason for his conduct; I don't recollect how it happened that I noticed him trying to shoot himself; he had the revolver in his hand, and I think he called my attention to observe what he was about to do; I told him it was very foolish of him; it was a revolver; I have the same one yet; I think it made no noise other than the click of the hammer; I never let him have it again; I did not know that he had a revolver the last year or two; the ox case happened about three years ago; I thought it was very wrong; I took it as an evidence of insanity; the case of the double-bitted axe was some time last year; I have not slept with Andy in the last two years; he avoided the society of ladies; I saw him leave the Miss Mullins when they were at our house; the Riley girls and the McCabe girls also were deserted by him; he never expressed any aversion, nor used any discourtesy towards them; I think he did not go out and leave Mary Riley; my child, twelve years of age, frequently slept with Andy, and I thought him crazy then.

JOHN TRACY sworn: I have resided for the last two years part of the time on the farm, part of the time out west, and part of the time in Crawford county. When Andy came home last April, I was at the house alone and in bed; I heard a loud knock at the door, and opened it; Andy was there; he came in and commenced striding the house, saying: "Oh, God! I'm in a passion!" this he repeated many times, and finally came to bed; he has not slept well for two years; he would talk all night if I would let him; he talked about a book he had read, the characters of them, and other trifling things; I slept with him I think at least three nights in the week; I discovered nothing of nightly emissions only what he told me; sometimes he was very talkative, and at others "tacit"; I think that is the right word; he told me several times that he was greatly afflicted with nocturnal emissions; this was some six years ago; he said it was very disagreeable.

CROSS EXAMINED.

In 1877 I was in Iowa and Minnesota; I came home last April; I occupied the same bed with Andy before I went away; he usually staid in bed some hours after I got up; he was at home a great part of the time last summer—through ploughing time and a good part of the time all summer.

RE-DIRECT.

I was not present at the time of the load-stone transaction; often when I went back to the bed in the morning I would find him lying on his side with one hand out from under the clothing, making motions as if writing.

A. S. HEULSIA sworn: I reside at Greenville, Pa.; I am a member of the bar of Mercer county; I was acquainted with the defendant from 1871 to 1875; I never noticed any evidence of obliquity as to his mind.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I don't know what was wanting.

FATHER FRANCIS DENT sworn: I reside in Buffalo, N. Y.; I have been acquainted with defendant since 1860.

Father Dent entered into a detailed history of the prisoner's early years which lasted some half an hour, and not in any manner bearing on the subject matter, is not thought necessary to be given.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

FATHER FRANCIS DENT sworn: I first got acquainted with the defendant in Allegany, N. Y., in 1860; he was about ten or twelve years old; he was with me that entire year; I am positive that he was there with me that entire year; I considered him a boy full of talent, but eccentric; I mean by that, peculiar; he was naturally a cheerful boy; but sometimes gloomy for an entire week; after he left school I met him next in 1878; he then proved absent-minded and listless; I think he was over-developed in 1865.

FATHER MICHAEL TRACY sworn: I reside at Crossingville; I and my brother have been together sometimes weeks at a time; the last year or two we have not been together so much; in the summer of 1871 I thought there was something wrong with him; he visited me at Conneautville; I was building a church; we had been in it, and was coming out, and he fell on a pile of rubbish that was there; he cried out: "Oh, my God! my mouth is all broken!" the Fall after that I noticed his inability to care for himself; he would not get his own clothes; we had to look after him in everything; I concluded that he was not in sound mind; he was always odd in his actions; I thought his actions were changing for the worse all the time; one night in the Spring of 1876, when he was at my house, I heard a great noise in his room, and went up and asked him what was the matter; he answered, "Oh God! I can't sleep!" I wanted to call a doctor, but he would not allow me; I then got him a glass of wine; he did not want it, but I persuaded him to drink it; I often heard his restlessness in the year 1876; he always expended his money on others, or gave it away.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I was at home last February; I saw Andrew at that time; there was no time that I did not see him for a whole year; when I was at home last, I knew he had a law office in Smethport; I tried at that time to excite him to greater energy; when I was here in February I don't remember whether I talked to him about his law business; in his fall he was injured about the head; he was already committed to the bar at that time, I think. I don't think because he was not a good business man that he was not a person of mature mind.

ELIZABETH TRACY sworn: Two years ago I began to notice these peculiarities, and have noticed the same ever since; I think I first remarked the peculiarity of his leaving the table; he might have come back of his own accord, but I don't remember; I think his peculiarities began about the same time.

DR. A. O'NEILL sworn: I live at Meadville; in 1871 I resided at Conneautville; I was called to attend the defendant in that year; I found him in a chair with some wounds about his face; they were superficial; the wounds were on the front part of the head and face; he was at the house of Father Tracy.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Those were not serious wounds; they were superficial in appearance; I think I put some adhesive plaster on his wounds; I don't think I visited him more than once.

THOMAS TRACY sworn: The defendant is my uncle; I am fourteen years old; I saw Andy have a pistol about three years ago; I saw him cock it, and pull it off at his throat on the farm of my uncle Michael; my mother, and I believe uncle John was there too; I don't remember what was being said; He was talking, but I don't remember anything he said; he only snapped the pistol once; I thought it was smart, but I was young and small then.

MARY TRACY sworn: I am a sister of the defendant; I have lived at home the last two or three years; I have seen Andy considerable; I have observed the peculiarities mentioned by my sister; that of writing in the air; he would be writing on the book when he was reading; I observed his eating habits, the same as described by my sister; his disposition was a great deal like others; I have known him to walk for hours together in his office; I have known him to keep time with his hands and feet for hours together; I thought he was crazy.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I noticed this peculiarity of writing some three, four, or five years ago; the peculiarity of eating I did not notice so long ago; this habit of leaving the table was unavoidable; about a week before this occurred he came into the store and stood facing me, looking at me for five minutes and when I caught his eye I thought he was insane; he wore a vacant expressionless look; I was frightened; he looked like a maniac; I knew there was something on his mind; I don't think he had any mind; he looked like an insane person; I spoke to the family after about his condition; his office was over my store room. he had an office there since a year ago last May.

FATHER THOMAS TRACY sworn:—I am a brother to the defendant and reside at St. Marys; when I lived in Greenville Andrew made his home with me during some six or seven years until after he had finished his legal studies; I wanted him to attend court but he seemed not to wish to go; I got an office in Sharon for him and secured him books and paid for his board; he disposed of his best books for a trifling price; I then got him an office in Jamestown but with the same result as before; from these facts I had learned to have no hope for him; I regarded him as mentally sick, weak and imbecile; he never thought for himself; he paid no attention to his clothes; he seemed fond of solitude and shunned society; this was up to the midsummer of 1876; I thought to incite him to energy; I offered to bear his expenses for a course in Columbia Law College, also offered to pay the expense of a course of study at St. Vincent's to secure a musical education, and at another time I offered him money to go west to some of the new States and give him a chance to grow up with it; I noticed the peculiarities mentioned by other witnesses, but thought nothing of them; he did not seem to sleep well; he was insane.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I did not assist him to start in the practice here; I think if a man was a little weak in the mind he would be in a fit condition to practice law; I judged the Columbia Law School a suitable place for an insane man; I offered him money to go west and thought it was the correct course to take with an insane brother; I had hopes that a change of scenery and association and so on might make a change for the better; I never consulted a competent physician as to his physical or mental condition; I don't think I communicated his insanity to anybody.

SYLVESTER LOVENT sworn: I am acquainted with defendant and have been for five or six years; his actions have attracted my attention on several occasions; If I met him to-day he would be all right, perhaps and then again to-morrow he would not speak to me, and would be snappish and short; I noticed him at a pic-nic; he stood most of the time leaning against a tree; toward evening his taciturnity had left him and he was very agreeable; once at the table he rose and threw out his soup, which was good, and filled his plate with cold water; I have seen other odd acts; I concluded that his brain had lost its balance in some way.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I have a farm in Erie county on which I reside; I was subpœnaed last fall sometime by some of the friends of the parties; I was subpœnaed last Monday; I came here at Father Tracy's request.

MRS. JAMES MCKEAN sworn: I am acquainted with the prisoner, Andrew Tracy; saw him sitting in the window of the store of Miss Tracy; he did not look up; after awhile he spoke and passed the time of day; this is all I ever saw wrong with him; there was nothing unusual in his looks or acts at the time.

MICHAEL DUNN sworn: I reside in Ceres township this county; am acquainted with Andy Tracy and have been for many years; think I have seen things that indicated insanity; the first thing was four or five years ago; he was at a wedding party at our house; he sat alone and did not enjoy himself; seemed sullen and morose; he went out on the steps and walked alone, several times, looking up at the stars; in the last two or three years I have noticed when I met him in Smethport that sometimes he would not speak to me and other times he was very friendly—would come clear across the street to speak to me; have thought within the past two or three years that there was a wild, vacant stare about him; about last March I came to the conclusion that there was something wrong with him; I expressed my opinion to several to this effect.

Cross examined—I think he did not drink but very little; I gave him one drink of liquor; he might have got other drinks from other persons.

MRS. ANNA TRACY sworn: I live down by the depot; we lived at the Tracy farm for 16 years until the last year or two; he used to act very queer at times; when we would have company he would go off to one corner of the room; when we went to walk he would walk behind; I was speaking with him every day almost; his eyes always looked glary and bad as if sometimes there was no sight in them; one morning when he got up he took a $20 bill from his pocket and gave it to our little boy and told him to put it into the stove; I took it from the child; I thought he was crazy and I often told my husband so.

Cross examined—I have five children; Andy was at our house nearly every day last summer; he always stopped when he was going past; I saved the $20 bill.

The defence here submitted to the court a package of letters written to the prisoner by the murdered girl, which, Mr. Richmond said as he presented them, contained not one word that would produce a remark derogatory to the murdered girl, who, he said, was a quiet and noble minded young lady, as was evinced by her letters. [Defendant's case rested.]

Father Michael Tracy re-called—Some two years ago I had Andy draw a contract for me; I sent money to Andrew sometimes to pay to others but not within a year past; I am not positive that I did or did not send money to Andrew during the last year to pay upon the contract mentioned, but I think it was my sister.

L. D. Glyan sworn: I reside in Buffalo, N. Y. I have known Andrew Tracy about a year; I visit Smethport every six weeks; I became acquainted with him at his sister's store; I was at Portville the 20th of September last; I met him at the Wright House; I talked to him half an hour; I asked him if he lived in Bradford; he said he did; he lived at No. 11 Congress st.; he said his name was Callaher; he said he thought he had seen me somewhere; I recognized him at once when I saw him; had heard of the calamity here.

CROSS EXAMINED.

He was sitting on the piazza of the hotel when I met him; there were not many people about; it was about one o'clock; I don't remember of his having any conversation with any one else; he went into the dining room to dine.

Dr. S. D. Freeman recalled.—I have been acquainted with the prisoner about 20 years; I don't recall having conversation with him until the last two years; the conversation I had with him about gunshot wounds lasted perhaps 20 minutes; I saw nothing in his manner for speech that would lead me to suppose he was insane; I should say he was sane.

Cross-examined.—I never heard his sanity called in question until the homicide occurred; I saw nothing in him to lead me to believe he was insane.

C. S. King re-called.—I have been acquainted with Andrew Tracy for twenty years; I was sheriff up to January 1st; I brought him from Portville to this place; I have had frequent conversations with him in the jail; I think he was sane at the time I arrested him and has been ever since.

Cross-examined.—I don't remember of seeing him on the 18th of September; he was in the office a few days before doing business; I knew nothing of his peculiarities before two and a half years ago.

G. M. Smith sworn.—I have known Andrew Tracy since childhood; in the last three years have spent him often; am a justice of the peace here; I met him almost daily for the last two or three years; I never thought of him being anything but a sane man.

Cross-examined.—I never saw any peculiarities in his conduct.

W. F. Peck sworn.—I have resided for the past few years in Smethport; I have been acquainted with Andrew Tracy during that time; I have been acting as deputy sheriff; I have done business with him; I am of the opinion that he is sane.

Cross-examined.—I could not say how often I have conversed with him, often though; I have conversed with him in the jail very often; don't remember whether I saw him on the 17th or 18th of September last; at one conversation we had he was speaking of a writ in the hands of the sheriff and he said "the parties have skipped out and I guess we cannot get the money."

John Duntley sworn.—I have known Andy Tracy nearly 20 years; I live about half a mile from the Tracy farm; I have conversed with him often as a boy and a man; I never had any other idea but that he was sane; saw him very often and talked with him.

Isaac Duntley sworn.—I live about three and a half miles from this place; have known Andrew Tracy 24 years last April; have known and talked with him all his life; regarded him as a sane man.

Cross-examined.—When a small boy he had some oddities; since he was a man I have seen nothing of this; when he was about five years old I thought he was a little odd; he would lag behind on his way to and from school.

M. A. Sprague re-called.—I have known Tracy two or three years; I have been in business in this borough and saw him around; in my opinion he is sane; never saw anything to make me think him insane.

Mrs. A. J. Nourse sworn.—I live two miles from here and near Mr. Reilly's; have known Andy Tracy all my life; knew him as school; never saw anything to make me think him insane; he came to our house one evening I think in November, 1877, with Maggie Reilly and he was intoxicated; that was the last time he was at our house.

Mrs. Harriet Gifford sworn.—I live adjoining the Tracy farm; have known Andrew since a small boy; have conversed with him often both as boy and man; the last time I saw him was on the fifteenth of September last; I spoke to him on that day; always supposed he was sane.

Cross examined.—I did not have much conversation with him at that time.

George King sworn.—Have known Andy from boyhood up; I live a mile from the Tracy farm; we went to school together when boys; have met him often in the last year; I judged him a sane man.

T. L. Chapin sworn.—I live a mile and a half from the Tracy farm; have known Andy Tracy ever since a child; have met him frequently during the past three years and had conversations with him; my judgment is that he is sane.

Seth Gifford sworn.—Have known Andy Tracy ever since I was old enough to know anybody; have seen him occasionally in last two or three years; always thought he was a sane man.

Z. Vale Gifford sworn.—I live in the borough of Smethport; have seen defendant often in the last three or four years; judging from conversations with Tracy always thought him sane.

Dr. E. G. Brown sworn.—I am a physician; have practiced 6 years; have known Andrew Tracy in the neighborhood of four years, have had charge of the health of prisoners in jail for 3 or 4 years, since he has been confined in the jail I purchased Appleton's Cyclopedia from him; from what I have seen of him I conclude that he is entirely sane; I have had insane prisoners under my charge.

C. K. Sartwell sworn.—Have known Andy Tracy from boyhood; have met him frequently in the last two or three years; have had some business with him in an official capacity as Prothonotary; never thought of his being insane—that never occurred to me.

Frank Kerns sworn.—I resid in the borough; have conversed with Andrew Tracy; have done business with him; I put a spring in a revolver for him.

Wilbur Acre sworn.—I live three-fourths of a mile from the Tracy farm; know Andy Tracy; we used to go to school together; have seen him often in the last two or three years; I think he is sane and was sane always.

Here the Commonwealth rested their case, but as the defense asked leave to submit the testimony of another witness, the Court expressed a wish to hear all they had to offer on the subject.

R

The Marshal Ney Romance.

A special despatch to the Inter-Ocean, printed on Tuesday morning, announced that new facts had come to light bearing on the romantic story which assumes that Marshal Ney, the popular hero of the French army in Napoleon Bonaparte's time, and the commander of the Old Guard at Waterloo, died an exile in North Carolina. This story, with some modifications and unimportant additions, comes up at regular intervals to lay hold on the sympathy and imagination of those who delight in mystery, and who find in the career of the dashing French marshal all the charms of romantic narrative. As this is the case, the latest contribution, as to the possibilities of the marshal's life here in America, will interest many readers.

History paints Marshal Ney, duke of Elchingen and prince of Moskva, as the ideal soldier, as the "bravest of the brave." He was among Napoleon's favorites, and distinguished himself in all the great battles. When the emperor abdicted, Ney formally accepted the Bourbon dynasty, but when Bonaparte returned from Elba, the marshal joined his old leader, and was with him to the last. When the allies occupied Paris after Waterloo, Ney was arraigned before the chamber of peers on the charge of treason. He was pronounced guilty and publicly shot in the garden of the Luxemgourg, December 7, 1815. Ten balls, it was said, entered his body, and death was instantaneous. The people, the soldiers, and the officials present knew Marshal Ney, and there could be no question as to the identity of the man executed.

A few months after this execution, or in January, 1816, a distinguished looking Frenchman landed at Charlston, S. C.—This man bore so striking a resemblance to Marshal Ney, that Philip Petrie, one of his old soldiers, employed on the vessel, recognized him and accosted him as his old commander. The stranger, without admitting or denying his identity, said, gruffly, "Marshal Ney was shot in Paris, sir," and kept to his cabin during the remainder of the voyage. The North Carolina correspondent gives Petrie's residence, if living, as Evanston, Ill., or Detroit, Mich.

The Frenchman who resembled Marshal Ney, went from South Carolina to North Carolina in 1824, where he was known as Peter Stuart Ney. He taught school for many years, and was well known in Iredell county. Several times when under the influence of wine, he spoke of himself as Marshal Ney, and enlarged upon the incidents of his army career.

On a certain occasion he told the story of the supposed execution, and said that the soldiers detailed to shoot him had private instructions to aim high. They fired above him, but he fell, and the attending physicians, being in the conspiracy, pronounced him dead, and turned the body over to his friends. He was conveyed to Bordeaux, from whence he sailed to America.

On one occasion the North Carolina Ney was visited by a mysterious stranger, who received from him many documents. When he received the death news of Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt, in 1832, he was in the school room. He lost his self control, and after a passionate outburst, said: "The prince imperial is dead, and my hopes are blasted." He dismissed school, and remained in his room for several days, destroying in the meantime a large number of private papers. In verses, written in an album three years later, he put in words his disappointment and the growing up of the hope that he might be recalled to France.

On one occasion, when drunk, he was laid across a horse to be carried home.—This aroused him from a stupor, and he exclaimed: "What, what! put the Duke of Elchingen on a horse like a sack! Let me down."

Peter Stuart Ney removed to Rowan county, North Carolina, where he died in 1840. In his fits of delirium he raved about his old comrades and the old battles. Among his last words were: "Bessieres has fallen, and the old guard is defeated—now let me die." He died October 14, 1846, and the remains were interred in the graveyard of the Third Creek Church.

The new facts brought out by the correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* are in the shape of statements from Ney's old pupils and associates as to personal appearance, habits, bearing, hand writing, tone of voice, etc. All these believe that Peter Stuart Ney was the distinguished French Marshal.

The papers of the deceased, written in short-hand or cipher, were turned over to a man claiming to represent the N. Y. historical society, and have never been heard of.

This is the story, and it is safe to say that it will have many believers. At the beginning of the Russian war people eagerly accepted the story that Osman Pasha, the commander at Plevna, was Marshal Bazaine, and there are men who believe that Wilkes Booth is still alive. People delight in mystery, and where there is a basis for belief, they accept highly colored statements without question. In this case it would seem not difficult to determine just how much truth there is in the North Carolina story, and also to discover who the mysterious person who died in North Carolina was.

A Southern editor remarks that while there is no enthusiasm for Tilden anywhere in his section, the South can be depended on to support him in case he is thought to need further vindication. Of course there is not much enthusiasm yet, but it will kindle rapidly as the new barrel rolls on and the flow therefrom becomes more copious. The trouble now is that all the brethren are waiting to have their fervor stimulated by contributions of strictly moral forces put up in convenient packages of Copenhagen. When those agencies of reform bigin to precolate through the Democratic sanctums of the land, the Tilden wave will move with the speed and glow of a prairie fire.

A trance medium reports having had a vision of the future world. He didn't see any winged angels or hear any harps playing, but there were lots of sharp-featured young ladies working out algebric problems on blackboards, and he concludes that his vision must have been confined to the Massachusetts department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT
Armstrongs Jewelry Store
may be found a full assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES."

Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWNS'
LARGEST CLOTHING HUOSE IN AMERICA.

Call And Get Prices--Buy And Be Happy.
M. L. ARMSTRONG,
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA

NEW MEAT MARKET AND
General Grocery Store
Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.
J. H. SOWERS.

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. H. Bartholomew, ex-County Superintendent of Northumberland County—a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district, desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $3,00, and for each additional branch $1,00 extra. H. L. KNAPP,
15-50-tf Secty of Board.

FRESH MILK
Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of Fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.
GEO. W. KING.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-20 y

VEGETINE
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, and unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every thing with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered every thing that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism to use VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,
ALBERT CROOKER.
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists & Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.
BOSTON, Oct., 1870.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE, after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health.
I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a valuable remedy and purifier of the blood: it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MORSE, 304 Albany Street.

RHEUMATISM is a DISEASE of the BLOOD.

The blood, in this disease, is found to contain an excess of urine. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels, which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who have found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE, which is composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots and Herbs.*

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE.
NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.
SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 24, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 12 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.
THE BRADFORD MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Is one of our State Institutions.

Organized under our New Constitution: chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against FIRE and LIGHTNING on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.

The Company Commences Business with $200,000.

Insurance properly subscribed as the law directs, and prepared to INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving its patrons at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fance salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses promptly; and keeping the money at home, where it should be.

Farm Buildings a Specialty.

They are protected against Lightning, whether fire comes or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens:
DIRECTORS.
Col. A. J Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. H. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S Johnston, I. G. Peck, A. H Borchert, J. K Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post I. H Hilliard.
OFFICERS.
Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Aeck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 2nd, at their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:
Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or brick in the borough of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detatchen mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.
I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

Buy only the genuine
BUFFALO
Scale Co.,
322 to 334 Exchange Street.
BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, dimness of Vision, Premature old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Before Taking. After Taking.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send freely by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere. 15 43-ly

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!
These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet so thingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, both young or old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York

A CURE FOR ALL!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases.
Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of *J. Haydock*, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

Cigars & Tobacco
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell
FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,
at 60 cents per pound
Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.
Havana and Vara Cigars
$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.
Persons wishing to purchase by the box or THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.
A. REILLY, Proprietor.
Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 15-ly

VIGORENE
THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE
for DISEASES arising from a Deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.
$100 IN GOLD
is any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, provided the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.
VIGORENE
is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, containing a Tonic, Diuretic, Alterative, Diuretic and Narcotic.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or enfeebled from any cause, is to increase the powers of assimilation and nutrition. It encourages the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It eliminates the several poisons from the blood, through the kidneys and bladder, and thereby, tones the organs and revitalizes their healthy functions.
THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.
It is unequaled to expectorate upon the virtues of this GREAT FAMILY. If you are suffering from a cough, Pain in the Side, Chest or Lungs, HEMORRHAGES, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS or establishing Boards on a permanent, safe and effective basis.
Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.
J. WALKER'S VIGORENE, Sole Proprietor, San Francisco, Cal.
Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs, 40 John Street, New York.
VIGORENE
For sale by A. B. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.
Just published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.
A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness or spermatorrhœa, Induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, an Impediments to marriage generally; consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
15-49 yl

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
MINER
AND BE
HAPPY.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.
To and from all regular Trains.
Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:
8:00 and 11:40 a m
1:30 and 8:30 p m
All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.
F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

M'KEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 8.45 o'clock a.m

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, L've	11.25 a.m	5.20 a.m	
Priabee	11.4	5.35 "	
Corry	11.42 "	5.5 "	
Farmers Valley	11.5	5.56 "	
Smethport	12.10 "	6.5 "	
Crosby	12.15 "	6.20 "	
Colegrove	12.18 "	6.25 "	
Hamlin	12.22 "	6.30 "	
Wernwag	12.46 "	6.50 "	
Clermont Arr	1.00	7.05	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont, Lve	1.25 p m	1.25 p.m	..
Wernwag	1.35 "	..... "	.....
Hamlin	1.55 "	7.05 "	.....
Colegrove	1.59 "	7.09 "	.....
Crosby	2.02 "	7.12 "	.....
Smethport	2.15 "	7.30 "	.....
Farmers Valley	2.25 "	8.4 "	.....
Corry	2.34 "	8 .. "	.....
Phebee	2.40	8.05 "	.....
Larabee, Arr	2.50	.....	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.
S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.
Time table adopted Aug. 13, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr	5 10	5 55	2 50	9 05
Windfall	5 55	6 40	2 10	8 50
Prentice Vale	5 45	6 31	2 19	8 42
Duke Centre	5 21	6 25	2 11	8 35
Rixford	5 18	6 20	2 05	8 30
Summit City	5 08	6 08	1 50	8 15
Little Bend	12 46	4 53	1 40	8 05
Dallas City	12 30	4 45	1 24	7 52
Sawyer City	12 22	4 38	1 15	7 47
Lafferty	12 13	4 28	1 08	7 39
Tarport	12 05	4 20	12 58	7 31
Bradford, Lv	11 55	4 00	12 45	7 16

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford, Arr	8 47	1 35	5 10	10 13
Tarport	8 49	1 37	5 13	10 01
Lafferty	8 35	1 20	4 55	9 50
Sawyer City	8 20	1 13	4 44	9 41
Dallas City	8 18	1 01	4 34	9 32
Little Bend	8 13	12 56	4 31	9 15
Summit City	8 05	12 46	4 21	9 00
Rixford	7 35	12 19	3 55	8 30
Duke Centre	7 30	12 14	3 49	8 12
Prentice Vale	7 20	12 05	3 42	8 00
Windfall	7 14	11 55	3 35	7 45
Eldred, Lv	7 00	11 40	3 25	7 25

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.
December 22, 1878.
TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.
NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.
SOUTHWARD.
Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.16; Springbrook, 8.25; Elma, 8.30; Jamison's, 8.35; Aurora, 8.42; Wales, 8.52; Holland, 9.01; Protection, 9.10; Arcade, 9.25; Yorkshire, 9.33; Machias, 9.42; Franklinville, 9.48; Ischua, 10.16; Hinsdale, 10.27; Erie R'y Junct., 10.42; Olean, 10.48; Weston's, 10.56; Portville, 11.03; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.32; Larrabees, 11.52; Sartwell, 11.56; Turtle Point, 11.42; Port Allegany, 11.55; Liberty, 12.13; Keating, 12.20; Shippen, 12.37; P. M. Emporium, 12.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway Eastand West and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford, 1.10; p. m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R. at Emporium 1.45, Philadelphia & Erie R. R.
Leave Buffalo 4:10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.27; Springbrook 4.37; Elma, 4.45; Jamison's, 4.49; Aurora, 4.56; Wales, 5.07; Holland, 5.18; Protection, 5.27; Arcade, 5.41; Yorkshire, 5.53; Machias, 6.02; Franklinville, 6.09; Ischua, 6.33; Hinsdale, 6.49; Erie R'y Junct. 7.06; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.36; Portville, 7.58; State Line, 8.07; Eldred, 8.32; Larrabees, 8.52; Sartwell, 8.56; Turtle Point, 9.12; Port Allegany, 9.25; p. m. connecting at Olean with Erie Railway Eastand West and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.55 p. m.

NORTHWARD.
Leave Port Allegany 6:42 a m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.55; Sartwell, 7.01; Larrabees, 7.05; Eldred, 7.15; State Line, 7.36; Portville, 7.50; Weston's, 8.01; Olean, 8.04; Erie R'y Junct. 8.09; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.47; Machias, 9.01; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.23; Protection, 9.33; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.08; Buffalo, 10.45 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.07 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.
Leave Emporium 1:25 p.m.—Mail—Arriving at Keppen, 1.41; Keating 2.00; Liberty, 2.08; Port Allegany, 2.28; Turtle Point, 2.41; Sartwell, 2.46; Larrabees, 2.52; Eldred, 3.02; State Line, 3.15; Portville, 3.24; Weston's, 3.32; Olean, 3.44; Erie R'y Junct., 3.54; Hinsdale, 4.03; Ischua, 4.18; Franklinville, 4.3; Machias, 4.55; Yorkshire, 5.01; Arcade, 5.13; Protection, 5.27; Holland, 5.32; Wales, 5.50; Aurora, 6.02; Jamison's, 6.10; Elma, 6.15; Springbrook 6.22; Ebenezer, 6.32; Buffalo, 7.30 p.m. P. & E. R. train from the East and the above makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R Division
WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after Sunday, NOV. 10th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11.50 p. m
" "	" Warren	4.53 p. m
" "	" Irvineton	5.16 p. m
" "	" Corry	6.10 p. m
" "	arr. at Erie	7.40 p. m
ERIE ACCOM	leaves Sheffield	7.10 a. m
" "	" Warren	7.45 a. m
" "	" Irvineton	8.00 a. m
" "	" Corry	8.50 a. m
" "	arr. at Erie	9.35 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11.20 a. m
" "	" Corry	1.25 p. m
" "	" Irvineton	2.20 p. m
" "	" Warren	2.55 p. m
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	7.0 a. m
SHEFFIELD ACCOM.	leaves Erie	4.10 p. m
" "	" Corry	6.10 p. m
" "	" Irvineton	7.10 p. m
" "	" Warren	7.2 p. m
" "	arr. at Sheffield	8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & E. R. W.
Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Rail ways.
NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.
Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.
(Successors to J. L. Guiteau & Co.)
Manufacturers of and dealers in
Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.
WARREN ROOFING.
Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs" also repairing old gravel roofs promptly, and satisfactorily executed.
OFFICE 283 MAIN ST.—ENTRANCE ON BALCONY.
W. P. LATHROP, STANLEY B. COWING
15-30 yl

HEATH AND HAPPINESS.
Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,
The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send $1 and one will be sent by Barrick, Reiter & Co. 26 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-28 y

Notice
Is hereby given that application will be made to a Law Judge of the county of McKean at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Smethport, for said County, for a Charter incorporating St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Smethport.
Jan. 27, 1879—3 w.

Register's Notice.
Notice is hereby given that Henry C. Crawford has filed in this office his last and final account as Administrator of the estate of Thomas N. Post, deceased, and will present the same for confirmation and allowance at the next stated term of Orphans' Court, to be held in Smethport, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1879. Witness my hand and seal, Jan'y. 21st, 1879.
JOHN B. BEAWLEY, Register.

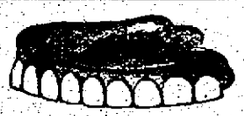
MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.
RELIEF-LINE
ENGRAVERS
AND
ELCTROTYPERS,
FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. S. Matthews } *Of the late Firm of Matthews* [& Warren
Wm P. Northrup } *The last two years with Henry Chandler*

Gifford & Wolters'
SAW AND
PLANING MILL,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA
PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,
and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.
Houses Built Entire.
GIFFORD & WOLTERS
S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. v15 n31

LIVERY
AND
Exchange Sables
AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BAR.
FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.
Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with
Good Horses and Stylish Rigs
to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.


L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.
TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.
By the use of *Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic* vears of constant and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction
Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.
Will be at Smethport March 6th and 7th.

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